Chapter 9
Fire Management Planning

Purpose
The purpose of fire management planning is to provide for firefighter and public safety, and outline fire management strategies and tactics that, when implemented, protect values and meet resource goals and objectives of the land and/or resource management plan. Planning strategically allows for responses to fire commensurate with risk, and movement towards desired conditions.

Fire planning products include a concise summary of information organized by fire management unit (FMU) or by other geospatially explicit representations of the landscape. These products should be updated as new information becomes available, as conditions on the ground necessitate updates, or when changes are made to the Land/Resource Management Plan (L/RMP).

Products may address: response to wildfire, hazardous fuels and vegetation management, burned area emergency stabilization and rehabilitation, prevention, community interactions and collaborative partnerships roles, and monitoring and evaluation of programs.

Fire Management planning efforts should address the vision and goals of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (2014) (Cohesive Strategy).

The Cohesive Strategy vision is “To safely and effectively extinguish fire, when needed; use fire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a Nation, live with wildland fire.”

The Cohesive Strategy goals are:
- Restore and maintain landscapes
- Fire-adapted communities
- Wildfire response

Policy
“Fire, as a critical natural process, will be integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale and across agency boundaries” (Review and Update of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, January 2001).

Fire Management Plans should be developed collaboratively between federal agencies and tribal, local, and state agencies to accomplish resource and protection objectives.

Every area with burnable vegetation must have an approved Fire Management Plan (FMP). Fire Management Plans are strategic plans that define a program to manage wildland fires based on the area’s approved land management plan.

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When practical, Fire Management Plans (FMP) should contain mutually
developed objectives for managing fires that cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Fire Management Plans must provide for firefighter and public safety; include
fire management strategies, tactics, and alternatives; address values to be
protected and values at risk; address the location and conditions under which
resource and protection objectives can be met; consider public health issues; and
be consistent with resource management objectives, activities of the area, and
environmental laws and regulations. Fire Management Plans should be based
upon the best available science.

**Agency Planning Guidance**

**Department of Interior (DOI)**

Fire Management Plans must be consistent with the DOI Interagency Fire
Management Plan Framework and subsequent bureau direction. Fire
Management Plan content may be represented in spatial, text-based and/or
digital formats.

- The DOI framework is available at:
  - https://www.nwcg.gov/committees/interagency-fire-planning-committee/resources
  - BLM – FMP Template is available at
  - NPS – FMP Template and information is available at

**U.S. Forest Service (FS)**

Forest Service FMPs have been replaced with a combination of enhanced
Spatial Planning contained in the Wildland Fire Decision Support System
(WFDSS) and the Fire Management Reference System (FMRS), a collection of
plans required for fire program management, such as aviation, operations,
dispatch, and fire danger operating plan products. Fire Management Planning
will be a continuing effort to ensure that guidance represented spatially in
WFDSS and the FMRS are consistent with LRMP direction, reflecting available
fire response options to move from current to desired conditions.

The FS has replaced the FSH 5109.19 with a Fire Management Planning Guide
that further describes Spatial Fire Planning and the Fire Management Reference
System (FMRS). As allowed in the Land and Resource Management Plan
(LRMP), fire response strategies should be consistent with the Cohesive
Strategy and developed in collaboration with adjoining land managers. This
Guide is at https://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/fire/fmp/.
Other Resources
For information on utilizing the Spatial Fire Planning method in WFDSS, see
the WFDSS Spatial Fire Planning Guide located on the WFDSS Training page

Concepts and Definitions
For further clarification of concepts and definitions that follow, refer to:
Terminology Updates Resulting from Release of the Guidance for the
Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (2009), NWCG
Memorandum EB-M-10-024, and the Guidance for Implementation of Federal

Land/Resource Management Plan
A document prepared with public participation and approved by the Agency
Administrator that provides guidance and direction for land and resource
management activities for an administrative area. The L/RMP may identify fire's
role in a particular area and for a specific benefit, or may contain general
statements regarding the role of fire across the land management unit. Guidance
contained in the L/RMP provides the basis for the development of strategic fire
management objectives and the fire management program in the designated
area.

Fire Management Plan
A plan that identifies and integrates all wildland fire management and related
activities within the context of approved land/resource management plans. It
defines a program to manage wildland fires (wildfire and prescribed fire). The
plan is supplemented by operational plans, including but not limited to
preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire burn plans and
prevention plans. Fire Management Plan’s assure that wildland fire management
goals and components are coordinated.

Compliance
Compliance generally includes the full range of considerations and procedures
defined by each agency to comply with laws such as (but not limited to); the
National Environmental Planning Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the Archeological
Resources Protection Act, Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, Clean Air
Act, Wilderness Act, Executive Orders, etc.

Spatial Fire Management Plan (SFMP)
A Spatial Fire Management Plan is a strategic plan that contains text based and
spatially represented information that guides a full range of fire management
activities and is supported by a land or resource management plan.

Spatial Fire Management Plan Mapsheet
A collection of one or more tables, graphics, maps or other information on a
single page or poster.
Spatial Fire Management Plan Map Set
A compilation of all the mapsheets that make up a SFMP.

Connection to Other Plans
Fire Management Plans (DOI) and/or Spatial Fire Planning in WFDSS (FS) capture fire related direction and decisions from Land/Resource Management Plans (LRMP). If fire management direction and decisions were not adequately integrated into the existing LRMP, additional NEPA may be necessary.

Air Quality and Smoke Management
Clean air is a primary natural resource value in all federal units. Fire management activities which result in the discharge of air pollutants (e.g., particulates, carbon monoxide, and other pollutants from fires) are subject to, and must comply with, all applicable federal, state, interstate, and local air pollution control requirements, as specified by Section 118 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 USC 7418). These requirements are the same substantive, procedural, and administrative requirements that apply to a private person or other non-governmental entity. The protection of these resources must be given full consideration in fire management planning and operations.

Coordination with a state or states air regulatory office is required during the development of resource and fire management plans in order to determine procedures for compliance with state air quality regulations. Each agency should consult with their fire management unit the proper procedures for obtaining coordination with the state or states in which the unit is located, or when notified by the state that an air pollution violation has occurred.

The NWCG Smoke Management Guide for Prescribed Fire 2018 Edition (PMS 420-2), is the primary technical reference and should be referenced when developing and implementing wildland fire management plans.

NIFC smoke management website:

Air Quality Definitions
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
Uniform air quality goals established by the EPA. The EPA designated two types of national air quality standards, primary which provides public health protection and secondary which provides public welfare protection.

Criteria Pollutants
Six common air pollutants: sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOX), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM10 & PM2.5), ground-level ozone (O3), and lead (Pb), designated by the EPA for which primary and secondary NAAQS have been established.
State Implementation Plan (SIP)
Section 110 of the Clean Air Act requires each state to adopt and submit to the EPA an implementation plan that provides for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of NAAQS in each Air Quality Control Region.

Federal Implementation Plan (FIP)
A federally-implemented plan used by the EPA to ensure air quality is maintained and enforced in accordance with established NAAQS. This plan is used when a state’s SIP is found unacceptable.

Attainment Area
A geographic area that meets the primary NAAQS established by the EPA.

Note: An area may meet the established NAAQS for one criteria pollutant, but have unacceptable levels for another. An area could be in attainment for one criteria pollutant and simultaneously in nonattainment for another.

Nonattainment Area
A geographic area that does not meet the primary NAAQS limits established by the EPA to protect public health and the environment.

Note: The EPA establishes time limits for nonattainment areas to achieve specified air quality goals and may further designate nonattainment areas as extreme, severe, serious, moderate, or marginal.

Maintenance Area
Geographic area previously designated nonattainment and subsequently redesignated to attainment, for a probationary period, due to achieving the NAAQS.